

Illinois: Nancy Beck Young, Associate Professor, History, McKendree College

Indiana: Leah H. Jamieson, Professor and Co-director of EPICS Program, Purdue University

Iowa: Herman Blake, Professor, Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Iowa State University

Kansas: Peer Moore-Jansen, Associate Professor, Anthropology, Wichita State University

Kentucky: John J. Furlong, Professor, Philosophy, Transylvania University

Louisiana: Kay C. Dee, Assistant Professor, Biomedical Engineering, Tulane University

Maine: Keith W. Hutchinson, Professor, Biochemistry, University of Maine

Maryland: Spencer Benson, Associate Professor, University of Maryland College Park

Massachusetts: Judith Miller, Professor, Biology and Biotechnology, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Michigan: Mark Francek, Professor, Central Michigan University

Minnesota: Robin Hasslen, Professor, Child and Family Studies, St. Cloud State University

Mississippi: Robert McElvaine, Professor, Arts and Letters, Millsaps College

Missouri: Anthony Vazzana, Assistant Professor, Mathematics, Truman State University

Montana: Esther L. England, Professor, Music, The University of Montana-Missoula

Nebraska: James H. Wiest, Professor, Sociology, Hastings College

New Hampshire: Davina M. Brown, Professor, Psychology, Franklin Pierce College

New Jersey: Thomas Heed, Associate Professor of Accounting, New Mexico State University

New York: George J. Searles, Professor, Humanities, Mohawk Valley Community College

North Carolina: Richard A. Huber, Associate Professor, Curricular Studies, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

North Dakota: Lorraine Willoughby, Associate Professor, Minot State University

Ohio: Dorothy Salem, Professor, History, Cuyahoga Community College

Oklahoma: Christopher Oehrlein, Professor, Mathematics, Oklahoma City Community College

Oregon: Nicole Aas-Rouxparis, Professor, French, Lewis and Clark

Pennsylvania: Roseanne Hofmann, Professor, Mathematics, Montgomery County Community College

South Carolina: Fred C. James, Professor, Biology, Presbyterian College

Tennessee: Donald Potter Jr., Professor, Geology, University of the South

Utah: Jan Sojka, Professor, Physics, Utah State University

Vermont: Andrie Kusserow, Assistant Professor, Sociology/Anthropology, Saint Michael's College

Washington: Suzanne Wilson Barnett, Professor, History, University of Puget Sound

West Virginia: Elizabeth Fones-Wolf, Associate Professor, History, West Virginia University

Wisconsin: Cecelia Zorn, Professor, Nursing, University of Wisconsin-Bau Claire

TRIBUTE TO ERV NEFF, PRESIDENT, MINNESOTA STATE RETIREE COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I rise to honor Erv Neff, a longtime friend and current President of the Minnesota State Retiree Council, AFL-CIO. On December 4, Erv will step down as the President of the Retiree Council after six years of dedicated service. Under Erv's leadership, the Minnesota State Retiree Council, AFL-CIO, has grown from 19 affiliated organizations in 1996 to 115 affiliated organizations today. Erv established the goal to expand the membership and the mission of the Retiree Council, and he succeeded admirably.

Erv has a lifetime of distinguished accomplishments. They include his stewardship of the Twin Cities Musicians Union and his service as an invaluable advisor to dozens of prominent public officials. His legacy will be enhanced by his post-retirement activities. Many people view retirement as an opportunity to relax after a lifetime of hard work and personal and professional accomplishments. Not Erv Neff. Erv recognized the potential positive contributions Minnesota retirees could make toward improving the quality of life in our state. He joined the AFL-CIO Retiree Council and was quickly elected to leadership positions within the organization. Since his election as President of the Council in 1996, Erv has demonstrated that the Council could play an active role in promoting legislative initiatives that would benefit senior citizens and working men and women. He led the Council's efforts to pass improved prescription drug benefits for senior citizens at the state and national levels. He arranged for prominent speakers to appear at monthly Council meetings to educate members on a wide variety of issues. By demonstrating the ability of the Council to play an effective role in improving the lives of senior citizens, Erv was able to build the Council into one of the most vigorous advocacy organizations in Minnesota.

I hope that Erv will look back with deserved pride on his service to working men and women and senior citizens. He has accomplished much throughout his life, and thousands of Minnesotans owe him their gratitude.

I wish Erv and his wife, Betsy, the very best this life has to offer.

POLITICAL REFORM IN EGYPT

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today to address an important area for

American foreign policy: much needed political reform in Egypt.

In the past, Egypt has proven to be a helpful ally. Egypt showed courage in becoming the first Arab nation to sign a peace treaty with Israel after the Camp David talks in 1978. Egypt fought with the broad international coalition we led as part of the Gulf War in 1990-91. And I believe that at times Egypt has helped to provide a moderate and thoughtful voice to discussions with more radical Arab states about Middle East and international issues. In fact, Egypt was banned from the Arab League for a number of years for some of its stands, and President Sadat was assassinated for his role in the Camp David talks.

However, I am very concerned about political repression in Egypt and the effect that this could have on the direction that nation takes in the future and on the larger issue of Middle East peace.

We have seen in recent years how political and economic repression in many Arab states have fueled the fires of Islamic radicalism. Arab communities that have little or no hope of economic progress, and where views are stifled by autocratic authorities, have proven to be fertile ground for radicals like Osama bin Laden and others who play to their fears, and use their anger and frustration as weapons. We know that radical Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism thrive in nations struggling with oppression and poverty. I think there is a clear link between the motives we have seen of those individuals involved in the September 11 attacks, the bombing of the Khobar towers and other terrorist acts with the repressive environments in their home nations.

Now I am afraid that the lack of political and legal reform in Egypt has become a growing problem, and this could further add to other mounting obstacles we now see in the Arab world. Consequently, the Egyptian government needs to seriously address democratic and institutional reform and it needs to do so quickly.

Since holding out an olive branch to Israel at Camp David, Egypt has received a great deal of American economic and military assistance. While many roads and infrastructure projects have been built over the years, now is the time to press Egypt to embrace and enact political reforms. This will have a positive impact on both Egyptian civil society and the economy.

For instance, as a Washington Post editorial recently pointed, Egypt needs to develop a responsible media that objectively reports news and information instead of government-backed anti-American and anti-Semitic propaganda that does nothing but fuel tensions throughout the region.

Also, Egypt needs to do a better job of strengthening the rule of law. This is fundamental not only to the development of a market economy, but to more robust social expression. I believe

it would be in Egypt's best interest to immediately release Saad Eddin Ibrahim, a dual American-Egyptian citizen who is in prison for the "crime" of advocating political reforms.

So far we have not debated in the Senate on the Foreign Operations appropriations bill for the 2003 fiscal year. And it now looks like we may not even have the opportunity to address it at all before the end of this Congress.

But, let me serve notice to my colleagues that when the Senate takes up the Foreign Operations bill next year that I plan to bring up the issue of political reform in Egypt and ask that we take a closer look at U.S. aid to that nation.

In fact, I have already drafted an amendment that would modify current law to expand the understanding that in providing assistance, the United States expects both economic and political reform be undertaken in Egypt.

I very much look forward to this debate.●

RETIREMENT OF CECIL WILLIAMS—AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL OF ARKANSAS

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the long and great career of Cecil Williams, who spent a life's work fighting on behalf of farmers and the farming way of life in my home State of Arkansas.

Cecil is retiring, after leading the Agricultural Council of Arkansas for 37 years. He joined the organization in 1965 and set to work immediately doing everything he could to make a better world for the thousands of farm families that have made their livelihoods out of the fertile soil of Arkansas. Since then, he has played a central role in many, many achievements: passage of important check-off programs for the cotton, rice, soybean, and corn industries; creation of the Producers Steering Committee within the National Cotton Council; the implementation of better insurance protection for Arkansas farmers, just to name a few.

Over the years, he has seen many things come and go—economic crises, overwhelming floods and endless droughts, farm bill after farm bill, and, yes, he has seen many politicians come and go, too.

He has also seen a lot of changes and a lot of problems that won't seem to go away: higher farm costs against ever lower commodity prices, urban and suburban sprawl that increasingly compete for land resources, a slow but continual rise in the average age of farmers.

Through it all, Cecil Williams has fought, tooth and nail, for Arkansas's farmers. He has fought with grit and determination, with passion and loyalty. He has fought with heart and with every bead of sweat he could give. He is a company man who has endured almost as long as the company. And through the years, he has quietly but surely built a career that stands as an

inspiration for all of us who believe in production agriculture. I suppose he is not old enough to be the father of Arkansas agriculture, but he certainly has been its guardian. And he has served it well.

I have known Cecil for many years, first as the daughter of a rice farmer in the Arkansas Delta, and for the past 10 years as a Senator and congresswoman. Through two farm bills and through countless attacks on the foundation of America's farm policy, I have relied on Cecil's counsel and wisdom. His advice has always been sound, always deeply rooted in a respect and admiration for the people we both serve. He has never let us down.

And, now, on his retirement, it is my fervent hope that we who inherit his years of dedication and service will preserve and perpetuate his example, that we do not let him down.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARY JANE BRANNON

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, Mary Jane Crump Brannon graduated from Huntingdon College in 1937 with majors in biology and English, and a minor in French. She received her Master of Arts degree from the University of Alabama in 1938 in Parasitology. She did further graduate work at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois. She completed her Ph.D. in Parasitology at Tulane University in 1943. She was the mother of seven children, and taught biology at her alma mater for forty years.

She began teaching at Huntingdon in 1956, and taught full-time until 1986, and part-time for ten more years. During much of this time and during the time I was a student at Huntingdon, she was head of the Biology Department. After her retirement she ran an Elderhostel program for Huntingdon College and the Alabama Shakespeare Festival.

Those are the facts about Dr. Brannon and her career, but they do not begin to hint at the many lives she touched while teaching at Huntingdon. She was a great teacher, brilliant scientist, and incredibly committed to the betterment of her students.

Every student who studied advanced biology at Huntingdon during those 40 years knew Dr. Brannon, and she knew them and took an interest in them. They overlooked her difficulty with names—"Please answer question number seven Joe-Charlie-Sally-whatever your name is, child..."—because they knew she *cared* about them, and because she really wanted them to learn biology. She was very demanding of her students, but none were afraid of her; they knew she would do her best to teach them.

Pre-med students all looked to her for advice in getting into medical school. One student wanted to go to Tulane Medical School, but could not afford it. Dr. Brannon and the Chairman of the Tulane Admissions Com-

mittee were friends, and she called him. After their conversation Tulane offered that student a full tuition scholarship. Scholarships to medical school were even rarer then than they are now!

It would be difficult to count the number of students she helped get into graduate or professional school, but in 1983 she had taught 56 Doctors of Medicine or Osteopathy, seven dentists, and dozens of biologists. In 1983 alone, eleven Huntingdon graduates were admitted to medical school, out of a graduating class of less than 200! Many of these owed their acceptance into medical, dental, or graduate school to her advice, or to having her "pull strings" with directors of admission. Huntingdon's 89% acceptance rate to medical school was in large part due to her teaching and leadership.

Dr. Brannon followed the lives of her former students closely, and every year she contacted them in person or by mail. They all looked forward to the "Biology Christmas Letter" to find out what their college friends were doing currently. She served as a hub for information about classmates and the college. Dr. Brannon, by her loyalty to Huntingdon College caused her students to recognize the uniqueness of the school, and to be loyal also. When I attended Huntingdon College, everyone knew there was no more talented, hardworking or loyal student than those in the biology department. They were a special group. They reflected her values.

Students went to Dr. Brannon with their personal problems, too. One student, who now has a Ph.D. in chemistry, tells of going to Dr. Brannon for advice about her boyfriend, who had proposed. "I remember seeking her advice, which was practical, insightful, and blunt, when a guy asked me to marry him my last year at Huntingdon. She told me if I were going to get a Ph.D., that particular guy would not be a good match intellectually, etc. She told me there would be plenty of guys who would want to marry me later on after I received my Ph.D. She encouraged me to get my education first, which was a bold statement from a teacher to a female student in the 1970s."

She was always arranging field trips for her students to take—trips to research labs, to the medical and dental schools, or to wilderness areas of Alabama. She planned and coordinated an annual trip to Panama City, Florida, right after the end of the school year so that students could gather biological specimens. It was also so they could have a little fun, but she was their chaperone, and nobody dared misbehave! She always gave a nighttime lecture and demonstration on bioluminescence, showing us the "things in the Gulf that glow in the dark."

Every semester, for every class that she taught, Dr. Brannon invited the entire class over to her home for dinner. She did this for more than 30 years,